J&K issue, as such. We will take it into consideration, and would take an appropriate decision.

SHRI SANTOSH BAGRODIA: Sir, probably it is a little repetition, but since there are no criteria, when languages like Nepali, Manipuri and Sindhi are there in the list, I don't understand why Rajasthani has not been included so far, Of course, you have replied something about it. But there are no criteria. Why has it been delayed? By what time would you be able to include it? Can you give a time-limit by which you would be able to take a decision in this regard.

श्रीमती जमना देवी बारूपाल: मैं इनकी बात का समर्थन करती हूं। यह राजस्थान में दूसरी बड़ी भाषा है।

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: I have already said that after the 5th March, this would be finalised. A high-powered Committee would be finalised after 5th of March. The problem arose because there are demands from 32 languages for inclusion in the Eighth Schedule of the Constitution. Naturally, an objective criteria would have to be evolved. That is why even the officers' committee met. They also gave some criteria. But, at the same time, they also recommended that an in-depth study will have to be made with the help of the academicians and specialists in this regard. That is why, this delay has taken place. But, now, I think, we are at the final stage, and we would be able to finalise it soon.

श्री बालकवि बैरागी: सभापति महोदय, मंत्री जी ने पांच मार्च दो बार कहा है तो यह पांच मार्च वे आज के लिए कह रहे हैं या अगले वर्ष के लिए आप इनसे यह क्लीयर करा लीजिए क्योंकि यह 32 भाषाओं का मामला है।

Child Abuse

*204. SHRI RAJU PARMAR:
SHRI BHAGATRAM MANHAR:†

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the problem of child abuse, particularly sexual abuse is rampant in India;

†The question was actually asked on the floor of the House by Shri Bhagatram Manhar.

(b) if so, what are the details of the crimes of child abuse reported during the last one year in various States/UTs;

(c) whether it is also a fact first report of the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of Child (CRC) observed that India lacked separate legislation to deal with such cases; and

(d) if so, what steps Government propose to take after going through the report of CRC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI I.D. SWAMI): (a) to (d) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

Statement

(a) and (b) Details of victims of child sexual abuse (rape) in various States/UTs as compiled by the NCRB for 2001 are enclosed in Statement-I (*See* below)

(a) and (b) It is not correct to say that Indian Laws are not adequate to meet the country's obligations under the Convention on the Rights of the Child (CRC). Member Countries are required to furnish periodic reports on its implementation. The first such Periodic Report was prepared in 2001 by the Department of Women and Child Development, following a consultative process and was submitted to the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child. The Report spells out constitutional provisions, laws, policies and programmes being implemented in India with reference to various provisions of the CRC. The country's laws are consistent with its obligations under the CRC.

Statement-I

Child rape victims (upto 14 years) during 2001

Sl. No.	States/UT	Victims
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0
3.	Assam	81
4.	Bihar	16
5.	Chhattisgarh	201

Sl. No.	States/UT	Victims
6.	Goa	10
7.	Gujarat	38
8.	Haryana	96
9.	Himachal Pradesh	35
10.	Jammu & Kashmir	28
11.	Jharkhand	35
12.	Karnataka	87
13.	Kerala	65
14.	Madhya Pradesh	390
15.	Maharashtra	241
16.	Manipur	4
17.	Meghalaya	5
18.	Mizoram	21
19.	Nagaland	0
20.	Orissa	17
21.	Punjab	38
22.	Rajasthan	60
23.	Sikkim	1
24.	Tamil Nadu	71
25.	Tripura	0
26.	Uttaranchal	13
27.	Uttar Pradesh	156
28.	West Bengal	19
	TOTAL (STATES)	1923
29.	A&N Island	0
30.	Chandigarh	8
31.	D & N Haveli	0
32.	Daman & Diu	NA
33.	Delhi	129
34.	Lakshadweep	0
35.	Pondicherry	5
	TOTAL (UTs)	142
	TOTAL (ALL-INDIA):	2065

श्री भगत राम मनहर: सभापति महोदय, बाल यौन शोषण के विरुद्ध विभिन्न एन. जी. ओज. ने राष्ट्रव्यापी योजना बनाई है और उनके अधिकार तथा उनको न्याय दिलाने के लिए वे संघर्षरत हैं। क्या सरकार को इसकी जानकारी है? यदि है तो क्या सरकार इन एन. जी. ओज. को नैतिक एवं आर्थिक मदद देने का विचार कर रही है? दूसरी बात यह है कि हमारे यहां का न्याय बहुत धीमी गति का है, उसे तीव्र गति का बनाने के लिए क्या सरकार कोई योजना बना रही है?

श्री ईश्वर दयाल स्वामी: महोदय, जहां तक NGOs का ताल्लुक है, इसमें जो NGOs अच्छा काम करने वाली हैं उनको तो नैतिक मदद सरकार हमेशा देती है। लेकिन जहां तक फाइनेंसियल हैल्प देने की बात है, हमारी जानकारी में ऐसी कोई बड़ी NGOs नहीं है, जो इस काम में लगी हों। अगर वे एप्रोच करेंगे तो सर्टेनली उसको कंसिडर किया जाएगा। जो हमारे लॉज हैं, स्पेशल लॉज चाइल्ड वैल्फेयर के लिए, चाइल्ड के प्रोडक्शन के लिए और IPC में जो प्रोविजन्स हैं, उन सब में क्रिमनल जस्टिस की डिलिवरी बेटर हो, इसके लिए उक मलिमथ कमेट बैठी हुई है। लॉ कमीशन की 172 रिपोर्ट थी, उसमें भी कुछ सजेशन्स थीं। उनको कंसिडर करने के लिए यह कमेटी है। इस कमेटी की रिपोर्ट आने पर उसके ऊपर एक्शन लिया जाएगा।

SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI: Mr. Chairman, Sir, a recent study of 357 female students in Delhi alone reveals that 63 per cent of them have suffered some form of child sexual absue or the other, of which 22 per cent were of a very serious nature. This study was done by an NGO called, 'Sakshi.' Now, as has been pointed out, there is a lot of harassment and delay in the justice system. There is harassment to the victims through the justice delivery system itself. Because, as of now, punishment for child sexual abuse is handed down after interpretation by laws related to offences against women, and they suffer from the same kind of problems. For instance, recently, an accused was allowed to go scot-free by the Judge in spite of the fact that he had forced a seven-year-old girl to perform oral sex on him because the definition of the term 'rape' is penetration alone. And, so, the accused was set free without any punishment. Same problems are there in women's laws also. Now is the Government considering any kind of amendments in the law, as has been suggested by several NGOs? They have suggested that it is extremely important that in-camera hearing should be held in certain cases, and either an NGO should be involved, or, somebody whom the child trust should be there and the accused need not be present, because this increases the child's mental

agony. So, is the Government considering any of these amendments sugggested by the NGOs after an extensive work on child abuse?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Not only the suggestions or the proposals or the recommendations of the NGOs will be considered, but even in the 172 Report of the Law Commission, as I have already mentioned earlier, certain suggestions have already been made in this regard. For all these things, that is, for improving and reforming the delivery system of the criminal justice, we have constituted a committee under the chairmanship of Justice Malimath and 31st March, is the last date; extension has been given up to that time. We hope, by then, the Report would come and all these things would be taken care of.

SHRIMATI SHABANA AZMI: Will they consider redefining 'rape'?

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: It will also be considered at that time.

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: Mr. Chairman, Sir, we are talking about child abuse. There are cases of abuse of a child by another child. This is what is more serious. Recently, three boys, who were below 15 years of age, raped a fourth year medical student. On 20th January, an atttempt was made by 15 year-old juvenile boys to rape a 15-year-old girl. They, subsequently, murdered that girl and excaped. My submission is, instead of sending those boys to jail, they should be sent back home once they become mature. In America and other European countries, there are special laws for them.

THE CHAIRMAN: You put your question. Don't go to the European countries, you remain here.

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: I would like to know whether the Government is thinking of enacting a law for treating these boys as special category instead of sending them to jail and trying them before the trial court.

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Sir, the Juvenile Justice Act is already there. It exists as a special law in our country.

SHRI C.P. THIRUNAVUKKARASU: No, Sir. My point is, one child being abused by anotner child. There is a special law for sucn boys in America. I know about the Juvenile Act. ...(*Interruptions*)...

SHRI I.D. SWAMI: Since the hon. Member has compared our laws

with the laws of the foreign countries, I will get the information and pass it on to him. Right now, I don't have the information.

Surveillance Stations of Indian Coast Guard

*205. SHRI PARMESHWAR KUMAR AGARWALLA: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up more stations for surveillance by Indian Coast Guard along the coasts;

(b) if so, the number of such stations and the names of the States where these stations are to be set up; and

(c) the funds allocated for this project and the likely date of its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI GEORGE FERNANDES): (a) to (c) A Statement is laid on the Table of the House .

Statement

(a) to (c) Ten new Coast Guard Stations are proposed to be set up. Five stations are planned during 2002-2007 (Phase-I) and the balance five in the next Coast Guard Development Plan (CGDP) 2007-2012. The locations of these stations are:-

Phase-I

Ratnagiri (Maharashtra), Beypore (Kerala), Kavarati (Lakshadweep Islands), Kakinada (Andhra Pradesh), Pondicherry (Union Territory of Pondicherry).

Phase-II

Vadinar (Gujarat), Jafarabad/Pipavav (Gujarat), Bhatkal/Malpe (Karnataka), Gopalpur (Orissa), Kamrota (Andaman & Nicobar Group of Islands).

The estimated cost of setting up one Coast Guard Station is Rs. 40 crores.

No funds have been allocated at this stage. However, estimated requirement of funds has been projected in the Coast Guard Development Plan 2002—2007.